

# Norwich Bulletin

and Courier.

113 YEARS OLD.

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## The Circulation of The Bulletin.

The Bulletin has the largest circulation of any paper in Eastern Connecticut, and from three to four times larger than that of any in Norwich. It is delivered to over 3,000 of the 4,000 families in Norwich, and read by ninety-three per cent. of the people. In Windham it is delivered to over 900 houses. In Putnam and Danielson to over 1,100, and in all of these places it is considered the local daily.

Eastern Connecticut has forty-nine towns, one hundred and sixty-five post office delivery routes. The Bulletin is sold in every town and on all of the R. F. D. routes in Eastern Connecticut.

### CIRCULATION

1901, average	4,412
1905, average	5,920
1906, average	6,559
1907, average	7,179
1908, average	7,543
February 8, 1909	7,500

### NOT A PLACE FOR EVERY CHILD.

If Judge Mathewson of the New Haven city court is correct—and presumably he is, or he would not have made such a statement to the Political Science Club, which he was addressing, "that a law to prevent children under sixteen years of age from entering the field of labor would be impracticable in Connecticut, for the reason that we have no schools enough."

Judge Mathewson would be right if Connecticut has a seat in school for every pupil, for children out of school hours and during vacation are not infrequently of great assistance to the family, as well as helpers of themselves, in the acquisition of an education.

This is a surprising statement which Judge Mathewson makes, and the sentiments of the New Haven Palladium will find endorsement everywhere when it says: "If we have not in Connecticut seating capacity in our schools sufficient to care for those who might become idle through the passage of the proposed law to prevent child labor under sixteen years of age, it would appear time for Governor Lilley, or the general assembly to act at once and make a thorough investigation of the school systems in the various townships. It might even be a matter of sufficient moment for the naming of a special commission to look into conditions and recommend a remedy. The state has many expensive commissions at work, but it is not believed that any one of them has matter at interest which is of more importance than our school system."

### THE REWARDS OF GENIUS.

The one place in which genius is supposed to loom up is in the field of invention, a field in which Connecticut figures large, but the records of the patent office show that the inventor who gets wealthy as the result of his genius is the exception rather than the rule. It is a fact that the inventor contributes often to the enrichment of others, but he rarely gains least from his genius because of his lack of business skill, or of the sharpness which would be a protection to him among the men who unmake men while they make money.

The statement is made by practical men that anyone who has anything of worth can find a market for it. This may be true, yet one occasionally hears of cases where a device of great value has been found to be among the records of the patent office of a score or two of years ago. The inventor may have gained a hearing at a late day, but the chances are neither he nor his heirs have profited a penny. The inventor has been ahead of his day. Another set of inventors has an unfortunate knack for hitting on the impracticable and impossible for study.

The block signal and control board, interested in the introduction of safety devices for the railroads, reports that it has examined 571 designs in the last year, out of which it has found only twelve that deserved further inquiry. To the board were submitted plans for block signals which had either proved useless in the past or the suggestion for which had been made years before and had failed to present points of merit.

The inventor who lacks practicality does not lack persistence, which is shown by the large number of patents constantly issued for inventions of little worth; and it is to the persistence of the inventor that the public owes its power to produce something of value, to mankind, that we owe many of the most important inventions that have been made.

The ballplayers are not disposed to let the politicians have all the increase in salary. They are demanding a raise in all parts of the country.

Senator Perkins of California is against the building of Dreamboats and for insulating Japan and making trouble. That may wash in "Prize," but not elsewhere.

The Trenton doctor charged with sewing a piece of sponge inside a woman he operated on, has been acquitted. The question now is, "How did the jury get inside information?"

The Connecticut legislature must hustle this week or else extend its life for new business.

## FEBRUARY, 12 A LEGAL HOLIDAY.

Connecticut is the only New England state that has made February 12, the anniversary of Lincoln's birth, a holiday, and was one of the first states of the union to do this.

Referring to the history of the day in our annals, the Hartford Times says: "The legislature of 1895 passed a law making October 15 Lincoln day. That date didn't represent anything in Lincoln's life, but it was argued that a holiday was needed about the middle of October and that to have Lincoln day on February 12 would involve encroachment on the reservation of Washington's birthday on February 22. A trial of two years showed that the effort to have Lincoln's birth date on the 15th of October was a failure. The date like October 15 was a failure. The holiday was ignored. It amounted to nothing. It was a farce."

"Profiting by the logic of experience the legislature of 1901 shifted the date to the 12th of February, 12, where it originally belonged. Since 1897 Lincoln's birthday has been a recognized legal holiday in Connecticut. February 12 is now a legal holiday also, in Colorado, Delaware, Illinois, Kansas, Minnesota, Nevada, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wyoming."

The other states will in time follow suit, and Massachusetts is very likely to get into the procession.

### WORKING A MEAN MAN.

Kansas City shows up the meanest man—he was in the workhouse for non-support of his family, although able to do so, and having a deposit of several hundred dollars in the savings bank. The board of parole and pardon was appealed to by his family for his release, and he was released on condition that he sign a contract turning over his savings account to the president of the board as a bond that he would work and give his family \$10 per week. This is what the Kansas City Journal calls "a refreshing exhibition of enlightened common sense," for it says by the operation of this system, the "city is saved the expense of keeping in idleness a man who falls in his duty as a citizen. The man himself is released from a degrading and profitless confinement and made to work, as he should, instead of using up his savings in idleness and allowing his family to suffer. The family is cared for reasonably well, and out of the whole unhinged affair the most good is done to the innocent sufferers from this man's failure to do his duty."

Any system which can compel a lazy or brutal citizen to do his duty by his family is worthy of support and applause.

### NOT SO BAD.

We have heard of a Rutland woman who put together a "society puzzle" of 738 pieces and is as proud of the feat as if she had mastered a new language or discovered another ring around Saturn. Let us look upon this matter charitably. There is this to be said: When people are busy over these puzzles, which may not require the skill of the brains that our old friends did, they are not generating, thank heaven! For this reason, long live the society puzzle!—Rutland News.

The keeping of the mouth shut and the mind busy makes for intelligence and peace in any society. The puzzle is not the most difficult thing to solve in society. Society itself has never been solved, yet; and the how of it is clearly understood. Why some people are kept out and how some others get in is not exactly determinable. Society is doing its best when solving difficult puzzles of the kind noted.

### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Happy thought for today: An illuminated interior offsets outside gloom.

Texas has rid itself of the American Book company. It has no use for this kind of a combination.

The Indiana woman who found her husband after 15 years of search may discover that it is not a piece of good luck.

It may be true that you cannot keep a good man down, but Boston cannot keep men out of office who have been in jail.

Since a whaling company has declared a 14 per cent. dividend, the oil industry presents a most promising front.

The man who talks less and says more, and eats less and chews more, is living up to the precepts of the 20th century.

The last White house reception of Roosevelt did not lack in numbers or interest. The people still believe in Roosevelt.

The way into trouble is easy, but the way out of it is more difficult. The Pacific coast states are old enough to realize this.

Senator Tillman saw the sense of the automobile appropriation bill. White house, and became one of its ardent champions.

What is it to be an American citizen? ask an expert. It is to have the happy thought that "you are an American sovereign."

The cement fence around ball grounds just obstructs the ancient knothole that has always proven so useful to the juveniles.

The American fleet made its start for home to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home," and may every knot give spirit to the sentiment of the song.

It is more than probable that Colonel Bryan would agree to take the presidency at the old salary rather than not to have the office at all.

All that New York city is charged with wasting is thirty millions a year. Rich politicians ought to be the rule where opportunities are so large.

The amount of money now in circulation amounts to \$45 per capita, the largest average in the history of the country. Have you your share?

Crook to Be Feared.

The crook to be feared is generally the crook who stands high in the community.—Manchester Union.

Mrs. Alma V. Lafferty, the only woman in the Colorado legislature already showing scoffers that a woman may do when she has the opportunity. She has introduced bills in regard to children in the public schools and to regulate female labor. Another bill calls for masters of discipline in towns of less than 100,000 to hear cases of juvenile delinquency and report to the court.

## THE BULLETIN'S DAILY STORY

### HER METHOD.

"I've got my mind made up," said the married man, "and if you talked all night you wouldn't get me to change it."

"Not if I gave you a good reason why you should," asked the man's wife, with a smile.

"You couldn't give me any good reason," said the man, positively. "I have been doing the reasoning for myself, and with all due respect for your mental attainments in other directions, I believe you haven't any better grasp of the subject than I have. I am not in the habit of jumping to conclusions or letting my sympathies get the upper hand of my judgment. I've given the matter all the consideration it needs, and it's settled—final and unalterably settled. Do you understand that?"

"I understand what you say, my dear," said the man's wife, good humoredly.

"Do you understand that I mean it?"

"Yes, I think you mean it."

"Well, then, suppose we drop the subject and talk about something else. Where's Estelle this evening?"

"She'll be back pretty soon," replied the man's wife. "She went to the movies with Belle. I'm glad to hear her go once in a while. It's so seldom that I can have a nice, cosy little chat with her alone. Doesn't it remind you of old times, dear?"

"Well, yes," agreed the man. "It does seem kind of good. Where's the paper?"

"You're not going to read," said the man's wife. "I'll let you read when Estelle comes back, perhaps, but I should like to talk to you now. You'll listen, won't you?"

"I will if you are not going to open that business again," said the man, for all that I'm decided on that point."

"I understand you are. But you'd better not say so, because you'll be of course you'll do as you please; you always do; but I'd like to feel that I could make a little suggestion now and then. Now, be nice. There's anybody in the world that can be as

nice as you can if you only just want to be."

"Now, see here," said the married man. "I want to know where you take me for. Do you think I'm a jellyfish? Don't you give me credit for having any backbone at all? Do you think I say one thing one minute and another the next and wail around in any direction like a weathercock in the wind?"

"No dearest," replied his wife. "I think you're anything but that."

"I think you must think I'm easily changed," said the man. "You've got an idea that I'm a sort of putty man. I've given in to you so often that you imagine you can wind me around your little finger. Perhaps you can, sometimes, but this isn't one of the times. You may be able to outtalk me, but I've taken the right position and I'm going to stick to it. Now, you needn't argue."

"I won't," said the man's wife, laughing. "I've lived with you long enough to know that when it comes to argument you always get the better of me."

"Well, then," said her husband in a satisfied tone.

"I'm not going to argue at all," replied the man's wife. "I suppose you are right about it. But I know you like to please me, even if I am a little foolish. Don't you, now?"

"You're right and she's wrong, but I don't need to stand on my dignity with her. I'll humor her for once and let her have her way. I'm big enough to be able to do that."

"I tell you I'm not going to do anything of the kind," said the man's wife, replying firmly.

"Oh, yes, you are," persisted the man's wife. "You want to make me happy. You always want to, and you do most of the time. But if you let me have my way, in this you'll make me very happy. Now, let me see if I can't give in to you. I suppose you'll be making it a precedent," said the married man.—Chicago News.

### LADIES' SHIRT WAIST.

Paris Pattern No. 1030—All Seams Allowed.

The smart shirt waist shown here in Cadet-blue tussar has the broad shoulder effect that is so becoming to slight figures. The other wide sleeve is gathered into a rather deep cuff band and the closing is made through the center front box-plot. The back is made with a double pointed yoke-facing which may be omitted if desired, and the left front is made with a small breast pocket. This model is suitable for pongee, foulard, rajah, or any of the colored linens or Indian-head cottons.

The pattern is in eight sizes—22 to 36 inches bust measure. For 36 bust the waist requires 3 1/2 yards of material 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 inches wide or 2 1/2 yards 42 inches wide.

Price of pattern, 10 cents. Order through The Bulletin Company, Pattern Dept., Norwich, Conn.

### WHAT THE PAPERS SAY.

Lilley on the Educated Man.

"It is worthy of mention, moreover, that in the same address that Governor Lilley pointed out the need of educating men in public affairs is stated that he had advised his own boys to stick to their books and not rely upon politics, which is a sound and sane policy, which relies upon the education of his own? Perhaps this would be an unfair analysis. The governor is not only a politician, but a successful business man, and is a student of his own marks that he sees a citizen, happier and therefore more desirable life in a career unimpaired with politics than in one which relies upon the success of a business man to take part in politics, which is a very different thing for a man to make a business of politics. One can hardly conceive of a more precarious occupation than that of relying upon office-getting for a living."—Ansonia Sentinel.

### CLEVELAND AND THE WAR.

His Own Statement as Against Slander.

"So how I am misjudged. It is charged in the press that I had sympathy with the union armies. When the war came there were three men of fighting age in our family. We were poor and mother and sister depended on us for support. We held a family council and decided that two of us should enlist in the union army and the third should stay home for the support of the family. We decided it by drawing cards. The two long and one short pieces of paper were put by mother in a box and I drew the short piece. I was drafted and borrowed a thousand dollars to hire a substitute, and that loan so of three men of fighting age our family furnished three recruits for the union army, and I would have been a monster if I had had no sympathy with that cause for which my brothers were fighting and for which I had sacrificed."

From George F. Parker's Article in McClure's.

### Why Rain and Not Snow?

Many persons have been puzzled by observing in the last two storms (Jan. 8-15) the snow turn to rain while the temperature remained considerably below the freezing point. The explanation is furnished by the data from the kite flights, which operation with the international series of ascension of kites carried out by the United States army, which were flown on alternate days and entered a warm stratum, whose elevation varied from about 80 feet to 10,000 feet or more. Ordinarily the temperature of these heights is from 3 to 10 degrees lower than at the earth's surface, but the last week it was actually 10 degrees warmer than below. Consequently, as the storm center approached, the air cooled, and the temperature at the ground level rose to 25 degrees, yet in the cloud at 80 feet it was 15 degrees below zero, giving precipitation in the form of rain. While these inversions of temperature, as they are called, commonly occur at the earth's surface, they are not infrequently found at higher altitudes, yet it is rare that an inversion of such magnitude persists so long as did the one last week. On the 15th of January the 15th the approaching cold wave was pushing in beneath the warm stratum, since the cold does not descend from the upper regions, a war formerly supposed.—Boston Transcript.

### Chairman Luther's Report.

The report of the special committee on education in Connecticut, of which President Luther of Trinity college is chairman, is a broad arraignment of the old-fashioned "district" school system in favor of the graded school. It is a doubtless much worse today than it was in the old days, or rather, it has lost the distinctive virtues which it once possessed. There are many decadent schools as there are decadent churches in these rural sections, and this is true of other New England states that Connecticut. The district that was educationally flourishing fifty or sixty years ago is now reduced to a handful of children. The report declares that "a large proportion of the funds devoted every year by the state to the support of schools fail to accomplish their purpose. There are schools in the state of which it may fairly be said that it would be better for the children to work on clay rather than to be compelled to attend them." The school buildings are in a shocking condition and the continuance of the district system is an expense of money that each one is conducted on a concrete stricken basis with respect to both teaching and equipment.

Proving His Heroism.

If Jack Birney, wireless operator, refuses to go on the stage after all this advertising he will deserve a second hero medal.—Denver Republican.

### Kept It Locked Up.

John D. says he prospered because he kept his conscience, and thereby got into the habit of keeping—Atlanta Journal.

### Half a Century Old.

The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin celebrated its fiftieth birthday December 15. It was founded December 15, 1858. This Brief Press, as it was called at first, says it is "unusually well balanced, able, aggressive, clean, original, enterprising and alive."

The Bulletin deserves them all. Most of the Connecticut newspapers had complimentary notices of the Bulletin's anniversary number.—Newspaper-ditty.

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### Another Vandegrift Yarn.

Here is a new story by Fred Vandegrift. It is the old experience of Judge A. M. Jackson of Winfield in pursuit of a woman who had eloped with him. He had been in the office a few minutes before, and after he had gone the judge remembered that he wanted to tell him something. Immediately he started in pursuit, but the man had disappeared. At the corner he met Sid Cure. "Have you seen a woman-legged man go by here?" he asked.

"No," replied Cure. "I have not."

"Well, he can't be far from here, and if you see him send him up to my office."

"All right," said Cure. "I'll do so."

Next, the judge met Ed Greer, to whom he put the same question and received the same replies.

"Well, if you see him, tell him I want to see him right away in my office," said the judge, and hastened on.

So round and round he went, looking in drug stores, bookshops, hotels and everywhere that his client might have gone, but he could find neither hide nor hair of him. At every stop he left the request for the man to be sent to his office if anybody should run across him.

Finally, after a half-hour search, he gave it up and returning to his office he found five wooden-legged men waiting for him, all much interested to know what was wanted. But the judge he wished to see wasn't among them.—Kansas City Journal.

### PERSONS TALKED ABOUT.

W. T. Horndyke, the naturalist, and now director of the New York Zoo, tried to be a real estate man in Buffalo once, but could not resist the call of the (caged) wild.

Mrs. Dardell, who recently died at Beane at the age of 104, had been a widow for 32 years, and her last illness, which lasted four weeks, was the first she had ever had.

Friends of Gen. Edmund Rice, who died in 1906, will be interested in the recent dedication in Burmanville, Georgia, of a monument to his memory. He was a friend of President Andrew Jackson, who died in the Hendrix home, where he was a guest when stricken fatally in 1875.

Mrs. Cecilia Baldwin Darley, daughter of Matthias W. Baldwin, founder of the locomotive works, died in Philadelphia recently at her home. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was for years prominent in Philadelphia society.

General Booth, "the grand old man" of the Salvation Army, has just entered upon his 85th year and it is curious to recall the verdict of a doctor whom he consulted as a young man. He was anxious to enter the ministry, but the medical told him: "You would be dead in a year."

And the veteran has only recently returned from a world tour and seems as full of energy as ever.

Mrs. Harriet Chalmers Adams, who climbed Mount Mevin, 15,200 feet high, in the Andean peaks, recently spoke before the Geographical society in Washington. She said she had been much impressed by the influence of the Germans in South America. Merry Widow hats, made in Germany, she said, had been worn for years on the Andean highlands.

Paul J. Holman, who was at one time connected with the geological survey at Washington, and whose father, the late W. S. Holman, was a democratic congressman from Indiana, and long known as "the watchdog of the treasury," died the other day at the St. Pancras hospital in London.

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